

BRITISH BATTLES TO RECOVER NEUVE ECLISE AND FLANK ATTACKS

HOT ARGUMENTS MARK PROGRESS OF I. W. W. CASE

Trial of 113 Accused of Conspiracy to Interfere With War Work Resumed In Chicago Before Landis

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

CHICAGO, April 15.—Trial of 113 members of the I. W. W., charged with conspiracy to interfere with the government's war activities, was resumed today before Federal Judge Landis after a week's postponement caused by a report of attempted jury tampering by sympathizers of the defendants.

The day was marked by numerous clashes between counsel for the government and the defense. The first dispute was over the method of examining the new venire of 150 which was summoned after the charges of jury tampering made a week ago. Frank K. Nebeker, assistant United States attorney general, questioned twelve veniremen instead of four before tendering them to the defense and Attorney George E. Vanderveer objected.

The next clash came when counsel for the government asked the court to excuse Isaac Swanson, a riveter employed by the Chicago Shipbuilding company, for the reason that he was slightly deaf and lacked the necessary educational qualifications required by the statutes.

"I vigorously object to this man being excused," said Attorney Vanderveer. "He is a working man and peculiarly fitted to hear the issues which will be presented in this trial. He cannot be disqualified from jury service because he does not possess a fine education."

"Defense Wants Workmen" "If the government is going to object to every working man then we will object to every man offered belonging to the money class and we will never get a jury."

Counsel for the government denied that their objection to Swanson was based on class distinction or anything but physical infirmity and lack of educational qualifications. Judge Landis took the question under consideration and will give his decision tomorrow.

George Link of Peru, Ill., another venireman, said his parents were German and that he was opposed to this country entering the war until after war was declared but said he now upheld the government's action. He was temporarily passed by the government.

Would Read Documents Attorney Vanderveer asked Judge Landis for an order giving him permission to inspect all documents and letters taken from the defendants by the government for use as evidence in the trial. Counsel for the government objected on the ground that it might seriously interfere with the plans of the prosecution in the present status of its case if the defense was given access to the documentary evidence.

Attorney Nebeker related how government witnesses had been followed and threatened by agents of the defense.

Accusations Exchanged "I am tired of lying in the newspapers about government attorneys and witnesses being shadowed and threatened," said Attorney Vanderveer. "There is no truth in the reports and the representative of the government knows it. I have been followed and my telephone wire tapped ever since I came to town but I have never complained. The action of the department of justice in this case has been followed, threatened and hounded. One witness from Milwaukee, who by the way is a deserter from the army, is now in the custody of the government and is treated with all kinds of punishment unless he testifies as they want him to in this case."

Attorney Nebeker vigorously denied every charge made by counsel for the defense.

Judge Landis will hear arguments tomorrow on the request of the defense for access to the documentary evidence.

STONE'S BODY WILL BE MET BY TROOPS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The First Regiment home guard said a committee of prominent Missourians will meet the body of Senator W. J. Stone, who died in Washington Sunday, when it reaches here late tomorrow en route to Jefferson City, the state capital, where it will lie in state Wednesday.

While Governor Gable announced he would not discuss the matter of a successor to Senator Stone until after the funeral, those close to the governor believe he has made his choice. Third Assistant Postmaster General Alexander M. Dockery of Gallatin, Mo., who is a former governor of Missouri, is being mentioned as a successor. Former Governor Folk and Ambassador Francis also have been spoken of, but as both were said to be planning to run against Senator Stone at the next election, it was said that the capital that the governor did not want to show any favoritism by appointing either for the unexpired term.

EMPEROR'S NOTE AIDS IN FORCING CZERNIN OUTSIDE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—News of the resignation of Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian foreign minister led to much speculation among officials and diplomats here as to the causes which brought about the rather dramatic exit of the Austrian official at a moment when, through his decided change of attitude toward war issues, involving his complete acceptance of the extreme German views, it had been supposed that he had greatly strengthened his position.

Too Weak at Home This change was manifested soon after the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, where Czernin had become convinced that his moderate views regarding the basis of peace were unacceptable to the dominant annexation and forced indemnity party. Therefore, officials here are inclined to believe that it was not because the count was obnoxious to Austria's great ally that he was forced out of office, but rather that the explanation was to be found in internal Austro-Hungarian issues.

Got Charles In Bad It is recognized that Czernin involved Emperor Charles in a most unpleasant position by his speech trying to fasten upon France the responsibility for initiating peace proposals last year, thereby enabling the French government to deliver a master stroke in diplomacy by producing the famous letter of Charles to Prince Sixtus.

But quite aside from the Sixtus letter, recent events in Austria-Hungary have indicated Count Czernin's tenure might be short. In the first place there was the frightful suffering of the population, and especially in Bohemia, from the state of semi-starvation for which they held the government responsible because it would not make peace on any terms.

Poles and Czechs Displeased "The bitterest of the bitter is the dissatisfaction of the Poles and Czechs over the relinquishment of the rich county of Cholim to the Ukraine as one of the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Finally there was the concentrated

attack of the press against the government, which was the result of the

consideration of the man power bill in committee of the house of commons today. Sir Edward Carson appealed to the government to deal frankly with the Irish members in the house and tell them plainly what kind of machinery they intended to set up. He said he found great difficulty in understanding where they were under the bill and beginning to have grave doubts whether the government really meant to put it into effect.

The government, he said, made a vital mistake in its manner of introducing the measure and would make the feeling in Ireland tenfold worse if it kept the house longer in the dark.

Third Reading Assured The third reading of the government's man power bill tomorrow now is regarded as assured. There have been rumors that a labor revolt might

endanger the measure, but if, as stated, Premier Lloyd George has been able to meet the views of the Labor members in the direction of allowing home rule to precede the application of conscription in Ireland, that danger is averted.

The committee stage of the bill was the hope of the commons tonight without further incident.

Objects to Question In reply to a question in the house of commons today as to whether Great Britain was aware that President Poincaré had in his possession Emperor Charles' letter a year ago, when Great Britain refused to consider peace negotiations, especially Kereensky's proposals, A. J. Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs, said that the government had most carefully considered the subject and had decided that it was not in the public interest to discuss it in any form in the house of commons at present. He appealed to the questioner not to push the matter further.

Plan to Take Mexican Workers North Opposed by Employers in This Valley

That the Alaskan Packers' association is planning to recruit hundreds of Mexicans imported to Arizona for agricultural purposes, and that no less than 100 of these Mexicans have already signed contracts for the coming season and plan to leave today for San Francisco, is the statement made by Frank Brown of the local United States Employment service. That any attempt to take these men from Phoenix will be opposed by the Arizona Cotton Growers' association, on the grounds that the cotton growers are responsible to the government for the return of the Mexicans to their own country, is the opinion of Mr. Brown.

Some days ago, Agent Silva of the Alaskan Packers' association arrived in Phoenix and immediately let it be known that he had an attractive proposition. He is said to have told prospective employees that his company would pay all expenses to and from Alaska and give each man a little over \$200 in cash for the season of 70 days. This appealed strongly to the men who had been working in the cotton fields for over 400 are said to have signed contracts. These contracts are said to carry clauses which provide for varying penalties for infractions of the rules of the company, which would have a tendency to somewhat reduce the ultimate earnings of those who engaged to do the work.

Believing that the government would frown on any attempt to take agricultural labor away from the Salt River Valley, especially those who had been imported under government sanction, Mr. Brown yesterday wired to Director Boyce, in charge of the western division with headquarters at San Francisco, informing him of the situation and asking for advice as to how to proceed. Late yesterday afternoon he received a reply which reads as follows:

We have no authority to prevent representative Alaska Packers recruiting labor in Arizona for Alaska canneries provided Mexicans secured were not brought here for agricultural purposes.

Yntred of the foreign minister by the anti-German elements of the Austrian confederation because of his release into extreme conservatism and his adoption of the non-German program in its entirety, with all of its reactionary policy.

As it is understood Emperor Charles himself still has liberal leanings and is disposed to moderation so far as war is concerned, it is conceived that he might easily be inclined to rid himself of an official so unpopular with a large part of the Austro-Hungarian population.

Charles Really Vexed BASEL, Switzerland, April 15.—Emperor Charles of Austria, has sent the following telegram to Emperor William of Germany, according to advices from Vienna:

"Clemenceau's accusations against me are so low that I have no intention longer to discuss this affair with France. My cannon in the west is our last reply."

In faithful friendship, "CHARLES."

Emperor Is Meddler AMSTERDAM, April 15.—According to Count Ernest von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the Berlin Tages Zeitung, the adoption by the reichstag last July of the resolution against annexations and indemnities was due to the influence of Emperor Charles of Austria. Count Reventlow is continuing his campaign against the Austrian emperor and says that Matthias Erzberger, clerical member of the reichstag, read at a secret session of that body a letter from Count Czernin to Emperor Charles in which he wrote as follows:

"Austria wants and in any event must have peace by the winter of 1917."

Herr Erzberger said that he had authorization from Emperor Charles to meet the views of the Labor members in the direction of allowing home rule to precede the application of conscription in Ireland, that danger is averted.

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RE-CAPTURE OF NEUVE EGLISE ADMITTED BLOW

Correspondent Believes the Situation of English at Bailloul Is Growing Brighter As Time Passes

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 15.—(By the Associated Press)—Another attack on the unhappy town of Bailloul appeared to be boiling up today, following upon the recapture of Neuve Eglise by the Germans last night. Hard fighting was proceeding this morning in the Bailloul sector, but up to the filing of this dispatch (2 p. m.) the enemy had not begun the big onslaught which was expected.

The loss of Neuve Eglise certainly made the situation for Bailloul no brighter, but the allied position, on the whole, has been growing better with the passing of time.

Whyschaete Is Pivot The British yesterday re-captured Arras, just east of the Nieppe forest. This whole area is reported full of German dead who fell in the hard fighting. South of here, at Cornet Mar, east of St. Eloi, the Germans yesterday delivered four fierce attacks. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking troops.

Fight from House Windows The fighting here has been continuous and the British are holding Cornet Mar with machine guns trained from house windows. These rapid fire have done great execution in the enemy's ranks. At one time the enemy got a foothold in the houses, but machine gunners got in on the advancing troops and smashed them badly.

The importance which the Germans attach to Bailloul had added confirmation on Saturday night when troops were sent into the town with orders that they must capture the Meteren-Bailloul highway at all costs. They paid in advance, but did not get what they were after. Here again the machine guns reaped a harvest.

Heavy Division Division The trend of operations in the northern battle may be seen from the number of troops the Germans have been using since the opening of the struggle. On April 5 when the attack began, they were using 11 divisions in the line. On April 10 this was increased to 13; on April 11 and 12 to 20; April 13 to 21 and April 14 to 23, other divisions being held in reserve.

Casualties 50 Per Cent? From the southern battle front comes word that German officers of the 24th reserve division captured at Hangard wood April 7, stated that the casualties of the German forces engaged on this front averaged 50 per cent since the attack began. In addition the enemy suffered much from transport trouble and shortage of food and ammunition. This was partly due to the great number of horses killed and the bad condition of the roads.

The Germans occupied a shambles when they took Neuve Eglise. The contending forces, who had been battling bitterly here for days, had been asking and giving no quarter. Several times the shell torn villages and hamlets. On each occasion it was a struggle for the death with bayonets as the troops swirled in a mad melee through the crimsoned streets.

After the Line Holds Town After the British re-captured the place on Saturday they continued to hold it with a hollow square of troops thrown around it. The massed Germans kept flinging themselves against the line, but determined lines of defenders. The battle went on until late last night, when the pressure from overwhelming enemy forces became too great and the weary square of khaki tried to reform in new positions.

In the last few days they have smashed the Germans found themselves in a desperate situation, for British artillery immediately opened a tremendous bombardment and began piling up German dead with those who had gone before.

Cut Up Massed Troops The enemy also formed an attack northwest of Merville, but the British artillery cut up the concentration and the attack did not materialize. Two small enemy attacks in the neighborhood of Messines ridge were driven off.

On the southern battle front the allies on Sunday carried out small but severe attacks which resulted in the re-establishment of some of their positions north and east of Hangard.

The hand of war is resting heavily on the towns and hamlets in the north. In the last few days they have smashed the Germans found themselves in a desperate situation, for British artillery immediately opened a tremendous bombardment and began piling up German dead with those who had gone before.

Mailed Mass of Ruins The quaint old town of Bailloul is almost a mass of ruins. Many of the beautiful buildings have been smashed by shell fire, and the famous hot houses which supplied wonderful grapes to people in all parts of the world have been entirely demolished.

German Transport Bad The Germans have been having a bad time with their transport on the Arras front because of the wet nature of the ground, which is very low and threaded by many streams. Considerable quantities of supplies have been stuck in the mud and the enemy has been working overtime repairing railways and highways.

In the last few days they have constructed and rebuilt a network of highways in the Bailloul-Merville sector.

The British unwillingly furnished a small force of Germans with a feast the day the enemy broke through the Portuguese and got around the British right flank at Bac St. Maur. A supply train loaded with rations was surrounded.

Killing at Globe (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

GLOBE, April 15.—A. E. Chapman, a mine watchman, shot and instantly killed Richard Newton, a miner, on the main street of Globe last night when Newton, according to Chapman's allegation, jostled Mrs. Chapman from the sidewalk. Chapman was held to answer today and his bonds fixed at \$10,000.

Fury of German Assault on Lines Between Lens and Ypres Somewhat Spent; Attempt to Break Through Seems Destined to Failure

Germans Fool Once Too Oft With Sammies

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 15.—(By the Associated Press)—The German attack against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse, north of St. Mihiel, yesterday was made by a force of 400 picked troops who were recently brought there from the Russian front. Although the Americans were outnumbered more than two to one, they completely repulsed the enemy, driving him back to his own trenches. The known enemy casualties include 64 dead, many wounded and eleven prisoners, besides a number of wounded who were dragged back to the German lines by their comrades.

EFORCE TO RE-FAILS The Germans attempted to deceive the Americans by appearing in front of the trenches and speaking French and English, and also by yelling "gas." The deception, however, was soon discovered and cost the enemy dearly. The American casualties were comparatively slight.

Numerous stories of individual bravery poured into the headquarters today.

MINER PROVES METAL A young Italian, born in a Pennsylvania coal mining town, killed one German and captured three. He saw eight Germans walking in a communication trench ahead of him and, although alone, he shot and killed one and ran after the others, capturing two and wounded some of those who escaped. He then returned to the American line and turned over the prisoners to a non-commissioned officer, and coolly asked for a match.

PRISONER FOR MATCH The officers jokingly said: "I'll give you a match if you bring me another prisoner." The Italian, who is only five feet, four inches tall, went back over the parapet. He returned in less than five minutes, walking with drawn bayonet behind a six foot German who was yelling "kamerad, kamerad."

A few minutes later it was reported that ten Germans were lying in a machine gun nest in No Man's Land. The Italian started for the spot alone, but he was ordered back by the commander of the unit, who later sent a detachment of men to rout out the enemy, which they did.

Official Statements GERMAN

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

BERLIN, (via London), April 15.—The evening statement from general headquarters says:

"There were local engagements on the Lys-Wulverghem battlefield, and the enemy's lines northeast of Wulverghem were taken by the storm."

The official communication from general headquarters says:

"On the Lys battlefield hand-to-hand fighting frequently developed."

"Southwest of Neuve Eglise, as well as between Bailloul and Merville, English machine gun nests were cleared and their occupants made prisoners. Enemy counter attacks launched from Bailloul and northwest of Bethune broke down with heavy losses."

"On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme the artillery duels remained within moderate limits, the weather being rainy."

"Eastern theater: After a vigorous encounter with armed bands, our troops which landed in Finland, supported by detachments of our naval forces, entered Helsinki."

English (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, April 15.—Bailloul and Wulverghem were the central points of the heavy fighting today between the British and Germans in Flanders, while the German artillery displayed increased activity in the sector between Givency and Robecq, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight.

The reports say:

"Fighting occurred this afternoon in the neighborhood of Bailloul and Wulverghem and is continuing. On the remainder of the Lys battle front there is nothing particularly to report."

"The hostile artillery has shown activity in certain sectors, particularly between Givency and Robecq. Bodies of German infantry moving along La Bassée-Estaires road were effectively engaged by our artillery."

"On the other parts of the British front there was no important incident."

FRENCH (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

PARIS, April 15.—The statement issued by the French war office tonight reports only artillery engagements along the front. It reads:

"There were artillery engagements of great violence in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre. Our batteries successfully dispersed bodies of enemy troops in the approaches of Demuin and Laon. Two successful raids, one at Four ne Paris and the other at Col du Bonhomme, were carried out and prisoners brought back. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front but became quite lively in the sector of Avocourt."

"During April 13 and 14 four enemy airplanes were shot down."

SMEARED WITH PAINT (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—Three men employed by the Union Pacific railroad in its shops in Kansas City, Kan., were smeared with yellow paint and escorted from the shop by a crowd of fellow workmen following a Liberty loan meeting there today. Fellow workers declared the men said: "To hell with the Liberty loan."

They were led to the gates and told never to return.

INSPIRATION SUBSCRIBES (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

MIAMI, April 15.—The Inspiration Consolidated Copper company subscribed \$1,000,000 to the third Liberty loan here today, the announcement being made by the 61st County Women's Liberty loan committee, through whom the subscription was handled.

NO ASSURANCE WHEN TROOPS LEAVE CITY (Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, April 15.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, answering a question in the house of commons today, said:

"No assurance has been given that the British and Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Vladivostok as soon as order is restored, but it is hoped that incident will soon be closed."

(Associated Press War Summary Received over Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

S EVEN days after the Germans launched their gigantic assault against the British lines between Lens and Ypres, the momentum of their attack has been broken and the waves of the Teutonic forces are recoiling before the rock of the British defense. While the Germans have made gains of ground and have driven a wedge into the allied lines to a considerable depth, they seem to have failed in their attempt to break through or take important railroad junctions.

Bitter Fighting at Four Points

During the last days there have been bitterly fought engagement in four places, all on the northern side of the salient to the south of Ypres. Seven assaults against the British trenches at Merville, near the apex of the triangular dent in the British line have been hurled back by the British. Neuve Eglise, on the extreme southwestern spur of Messines ridge, has been taken by the Germans after a struggle which will go into history as one of the greatest of the last week.

English Preparing to Renew Attack

The British, however, have not retired far and it is probable that they will at once organize a counter attack to force the Germans out of town, which, if held, might be a "kicking off" point for an attack which might outflank and make untenable Messines ridge, the key to the British positions about Ypres.

Bailloul and Wulverghem, between Neuve Eglise and Merville, also have been the scenes of hard fighting, but except for Neuve Eglise, the northern side of the salient has stood firm. On the southern side of the salient, according to Berlin, fierce struggles have been fought.

Another New Attack Anticipated

It has been the German plan of campaign since March 21, when the great offensive started, to strike hard at some particular sector and if that blow was parried, to turn powerfully against some new point. This procedure probably will be followed in the next few days by a new assault somewhere south of Arras. An attack north of Ypres is hardly possible, for the lowlands of Belgium are as yet too water logged to permit active operations. An attack on Arras would entail the hurling of troops against Vimy ridge, the labyrinth and other formidable military works protecting that city.

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